

The Terminal boasts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers.

Vol. XV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7 1918

No. 23

President Wilson Does Not Favor "Bone Dries"

Neither Does Mr. Hoover, Food Dictator

President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover have put a crimp in the "bone dry" Randall prohibition amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, designed to stop the manufacture of beer and wine.

The President is quoted as stating that the per centage of alcohol in beer had been cut to 2 and 3-4 per cent, and that wine is not considered in the same category as beer, but makes use of grapes which would otherwise be wasted.

Mr. Hoover opposes the prohibition of beer and wine on the ground that the amount of grain used in beer manufacture is negligible in comparison to the size of the yearly crop, while the manufacture of wine involves no foodstuffs that could be employed.

Mr. Hoover also contends that if beer and wine were prohibited the country would be put on a whisky basis, there being three years' supply on hand.

It looks now like the beer without the "kick" and the grape product have won out by the conservative recommendations of two and men at the head of the administration.

Railroad Men Leave For Overseas

The following volunteer railroad men left Thursday night for Camp Meade, Maryland, from which point they will be transferred to France:

E. T. Shafter, F. W. Linser, E. M. Neville, E. L. Wyatt, R. A. Holcomb, J. A. McIntosh, J. W. Latimer, F. E. Foss, L. M. Nobles, S. Erickson, E. Kloehn.

Keep on Knitting

Don't fall for that German propaganda and pro bunk that the soldiers in the American army here and over there are over-stocked with sweaters and socks. Neither is there a yarn shortage.

Keep on knitting. The boys are thankful for them and need a constant supply. Keep on knitting.

Don't forget the flag day exercises, June 14.

Fruit Growers Want Low Fares For Laborers

A resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the California fruit growers held at Fresno urging the Food Administration to use its good offices in securing a one cent a mile railroad fare for farm labor for the season of 1918-1919.

A. B. Tinning (Candidate For District Attorney)

A. B. Tinning, candidate for the nomination of district attorney at the August primaries, was in Richmond yesterday and informally made the announcement that he would be in the race for that office.



Mr. Tinning was born in Martinez, California, 31 years ago.

Attended grammar and high school at Martinez until 1905.

Graduated from California School of Mechanical Arts (Lick High School), 1908.

Graduated from University of California, 1912, with degree of Bachelor of Science.

Completed graduate course in law at University of California Law School and Harvard Law School, 1914.

Admitted to practice law 1914. Practiced in San Francisco 2 years. Practiced in Contra Costa county since 1916.

Mr. Tinning has made a favorable impression in Richmond. He has all the appearances of an attorney well qualified to fill the position. He will give his competitor for the nomination a battle royal.

Cameron Files Suit Against Richmond City Officers

Suit was filed Monday in the Superior court against the city of Richmond and eleven members of the city council to compel the councilmen to turn back into the city treasurer the sum of \$15,300, salaries received during the 34 months last passed, plaintiff alleging that said salaries were obtained unlawfully and fraudulently.

The councilmen are sued individually for the following amounts: W. L. Lane, mayor of the city, the sum of \$1700.

John G. Gerlach, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

R. L. Fernald, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

J. B. Ogborn, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

E. J. Garrard, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

William Picton, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

J. N. Hartnett, city councilman, the sum of \$1700.

O. R. Ludewig, former councilman who resigned and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. N. Long, \$750.

J. N. Long, councilman who is filling the unexpired term of O. R. Ludewig, resigned, \$950.

H. L. Penny, who went out of office by reason that his term expired, \$1150.

Harry O. Watson, \$550.

Cameron claims that the ordinance whereby Richmond's councilmen have obtained a salary of \$50 each per month is an illegal document and against the provisions of the constitution of the state and the charter of Richmond.

Charles Sumner Young, also connected with this newspaper at one time, was a boyhood companion of Fairbanks and was a college classmate of the former vice-president in the Buckeye State.

Fairbanks was a personal friend of the former publisher of The Terminal, Dr. Warren B. Brown, who passed away in December, 1916. Many personal letters are on file in this office from Fairbanks to Brown.

Charles Sumner Young, also connected with this newspaper at one time, was a boyhood companion of Fairbanks and was a college classmate of the former vice-president in the Buckeye State.

Bert Curry Is Now County Coroner

The board of supervisors Monday appointed Bert Curry, Richmond undertaker, county coroner to fill the position vacated by Dr. C. L. Abbott, who is now in the war service of his country.

There was one other candidate for the position, J. N. Long of Richmond, who was nominated by Supervisor Buchanan.

The vote resulted in Curry being elected, Hook, Casey and Knott voting for him, Buchanan and Trythall voting for Long.

Curry stated that in case Dr. Abbott should return before the first of the year the office would be turned back to him.

It is apparent that patriotic speeches are now in order in some localities. Incumbents and candidates only have a few weeks until the primaries. "Go to it, boys."

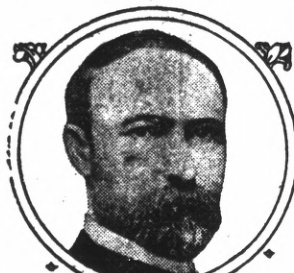
Mrs. E. F. Schumacher, of the Hotel Western is in the Craven hospital as the result of an operation Tuesday. The lady is reported as doing very nicely and it is expected she will be able to return to her home in a few days.

H. E. Harvey and wife motored up from Richmond, and after a visit with his relatives, Harry and Chauncey Harvey will proceed to Kansas.—Fallon, Nev., Eagle.

"I Saw It In THE TERMINAL"

Passing of Former Vice President Fairbanks at Indianapolis

Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States and former U. S. Senator from Indiana, died at his home in Indianapolis Tuesday night, death being due to intestinal nephritis. He was born in a log cabin in



Unionville Center, Ohio, in 1852. He was of humble origin and is the last of the long list of American statesmen born in log cabins and modest surroundings.

Fairbanks was a personal friend of the former publisher of The Terminal, Dr. Warren B. Brown, who passed away in December, 1916. Many personal letters are on file in this office from Fairbanks to Brown.

Charles Sumner Young, also connected with this newspaper at one time, was a boyhood companion of Fairbanks and was a college classmate of the former vice-president in the Buckeye State.

Service Flag Dedicated

Zephyr Rebekah Lodge dedicated their service flag Tuesday night. Following the rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner" Rev. J. C. Gillett delivered an invocation.

The dedicatory speech was made by Mrs. Rhea Anthes. Readings were given by several of the ladies, and Mrs. J. A. Lambert rendered a vocal solo, after which "America" was sung and the benediction pronounced.

Pullman Engineer Leaves for the East

R. L. Weiner, brother of Mrs. E. Sharp, is spending his vacation in Chicago and the East. Mr. Weiner is chief engineer of the Richmond Pullman plant. He will be absent about a month.

Boy Bandits Screen a Holdup

Savoring of holdups staged in the movies two youthful bandits recently held up a Berkeley man at the summit of the Berkeley ridge profiteering to the extent of a 22-calibre Colt revolver. The daring holdups, true to the instincts of their predecessors on the screen, dashed madly away on their trusted mounts, and are undoubtedly now repenting somewhere in the Contra Costa hills.

Jens Larson, former car inspector for the Santa Fe is now at Camp Mills, L. I., with Co. A, 36th Engineers, perhaps en route to France.

Scare Up a Grin

When we aim to crush the raging Hun
And put a crimp in the Teuton foe
It is best to up and start some fun
And put in storage groans of woe:
For a moan let loose from fearful breast
Won't aid our lads in that foreign land.
In this dubious hour a jolly jest
Will breed in many a doubter sand.
By a story bringing out a laugh
We cheer some heart that's giving way
And rouse the spirit to stand the gaff
Though over yonder there's hell-to-pay.
—Your old uncle 'emery.

Former Newspaper Man Now Dental Graduate

Eric M. Horner, former newspaper man, and for a number of years connected with The Richmond Terminal, graduated last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco at the 22nd annual commencement exercises, along with 52 other doctors of dental surgery.

Eric, as he is familiarly known in Richmond by his many friends, is receiving congratulations from all points of the compass, even from the Hawkeye state, where he was for many years engaged in the "art preservative of arts."

Dr. Horner will enter into the practice of his profession with his brother, Dr. Harold I. Horner, whose offices are at 704 Macdonald avenue.

Red Cross Nurses For the Army Needed

The nation calls for Red Cross nurses. It is a profession nearest divinity with the possible exception of the physician. The nurse must stand in place of mother, wife or sister when some dear lad is burning with fever or shattered by shell. The army and navy have asked the Red Cross to muster in these nurses, 25,000 of them.

But the Red Cross nurse may not be drafted. She will volunteer and join the army of mercy. She will pick the wounded and dying from out of the shambles and try to save them for another battle or for their relatives to care for if they are incapacitated for further fighting.

Charles Sumner Young, also connected with this newspaper at one time, was a boyhood companion of Fairbanks and was a college classmate of the former vice-president in the Buckeye State.

Fairbanks was a personal friend of the former publisher of The Terminal, Dr. Warren B. Brown, who passed away in December, 1916. Many personal letters are on file in this office from Fairbanks to Brown.

Charles Sumner Young, also connected with this newspaper at one time, was a boyhood companion of Fairbanks and was a college classmate of the former vice-president in the Buckeye State.

A SAILOR'S PRAYER

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep:
Grant no other sailor take
My shoes and socks before I wake.
Lord, guard me in my slumber,
And keep my hammock on its number;

Let no clews or lashings break,
And let me down before I wake.
Keep me safely in Thy sight,
And grant no fire-drill tonight;
And in the morning let me wake,
Breathing scents of sirlon steak.
God protect me in my dreams,
And make this better than it seems.
Grant the time may swiftly fly,
When myself shall rest on high
On a snowy, feathery bed,
Where I long to lay my head,
Far away from all these scenes,
From the smell of half-cooked beans.
Take me back into the land,
Where they don't scrub down with sand,

Where no demon typhoon blows,
Where the women wash the clothes.
God, Thou knowest all my woes—
Feed me in my dying throes,
Take me back, I'll promise then,
Never to leave home again.

Three Years Later

Our Father, who art in Washington,
Please, dear Father, let me stay,
Do not drive me now away;
Wipe away my scalding tears,
And let me stay my thirty years.
Please, forgive me all my past,
And things that happened at the mast.

Do not my request refuse,
Let me stay another cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott are up from Richmond this week visiting with Cloverdale relatives.—Cloverdale Reveille.

J. W. Weir and wife of Richmond arrived Sunday and are the house-guests of Contracor and Mrs. J. S. Caldwell—Woodlake (Cal.) Echo.

The votes for queen of the Red Cross celebration July 3 and 4 are selling at one cent each. The three highest young lady contestants for the queen honors will receive a prize.

Among the Army and Navy Boys Down South

Oscar Lee Returns From an Extended Tour of the Army Encampments Where He Met Many Richmond Soldier Boys

Handsome Sergt. Ed. O'Brien is in R. O. T. camp working up to be a lieutenant.

A. Cordova, pie singer in the canteen and M. Clements private, and Emil Maher, private, going up.

139th Infantry Co. K. Capt. Griffon. Richard Codiglia is Major. Sergt. and never misses his ham and eggs.

Walter "Bud" Damon is corporal, going up and Pete "Dug Out" Bever is sergeant and in line for advancement.

One hundred and seventeen Richmond boys leave pretty soon for France. I am proud of them for they are full of Richmond "pep" and believe me they will sure put the town on the map.

Page Harlow, the popular high school boy, son of Supt. Harlow of the Santa Fe, is corporal, going up. L. "Blondy" Bloom, Merle Nair and M. Jones are all corporals.

M. McMaster is corporal, Bill Oakley is long distance runner of Co. K, while Lester "Corn Can" Hanson is still the windjammer bugler of the same company.

Billy Downey, as sergeant of Co. K, is a. k. Pekin Modest is still slinging his usual rations of hash.

Mrs. C. L. Brown and niece, Lydia Thacker, will arrive in Richmond about June 15 on a short business trip from their Los Angeles home. They are friends of the Oscar Lee family.

Sam Was Up a Tree When He Heard a Sudden Noise

Sam Klinefelter, somewhere in France, writes his best girl in Richmond, from whose letter she permits us to quote. Sam says: "I was up a tree the other day installing telephone wires when bingo! I almost jumped out of my hide. Some camouflaged artillery nearby opened up on the Boches, and you should have seen those big pills flying over to play havoc with

the Germans. The other day one of Fritz' birdmen came flying over the lines. You should have seen him beat it when one of our aviators went after him. I have much to tell you when I come home after the war. I am feeling fine, am well fed and like the game. It is raining most of the time. Keep on knitting. We need the goods. Love to you all. SAM.

June Weddings and Graduation Gifts



We are quite prepared to supply your wants for both occasions. The newest patterns to select from. WATCHES AND JEWELRY For the Graduate—Silver, Cut Glass and Pottery for the Bride.

A. F. Edwards 1227-29 Broadway, Oakland

GOLD & SILVERSMITH Established 1879

Lens Grinding On the PREMISES



The eyes examined by a registered OPTOMETRIST and Glasses or Spectacles FITTED by an Expert Optician—this is the service guaranteed to all who do not see properly! Isn't this the kind of an optician you want to trust the care of your eyes to?

F. W. LAUFER OPTICIAN 4-5-7 Fourteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND

H. C. Capwell Co. Oakland H. C. Capwell Co.

June White Sales Now Going On

A disposal of WHITE GOODS of all kinds at savings from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent less than the present price of goods bought today. Despite the difficulties of buying goods at price concessions in war times and the steadily rising cotton market, this Sale of White is most wonderful in its economies, and quantities are larger than ever before.

Great Money-Saving Bargains In

Undermuslins Towels Linens Bedding
Domestics Embroideries Laces Waists
Separate Skirts Corsets Silks Dress Goods
Wash Goods Hosiery Underwear Middies
Men's Furnishings Children's Wear Draperies, Etc.
And hundreds of other items too numerous to mention.

Capwells

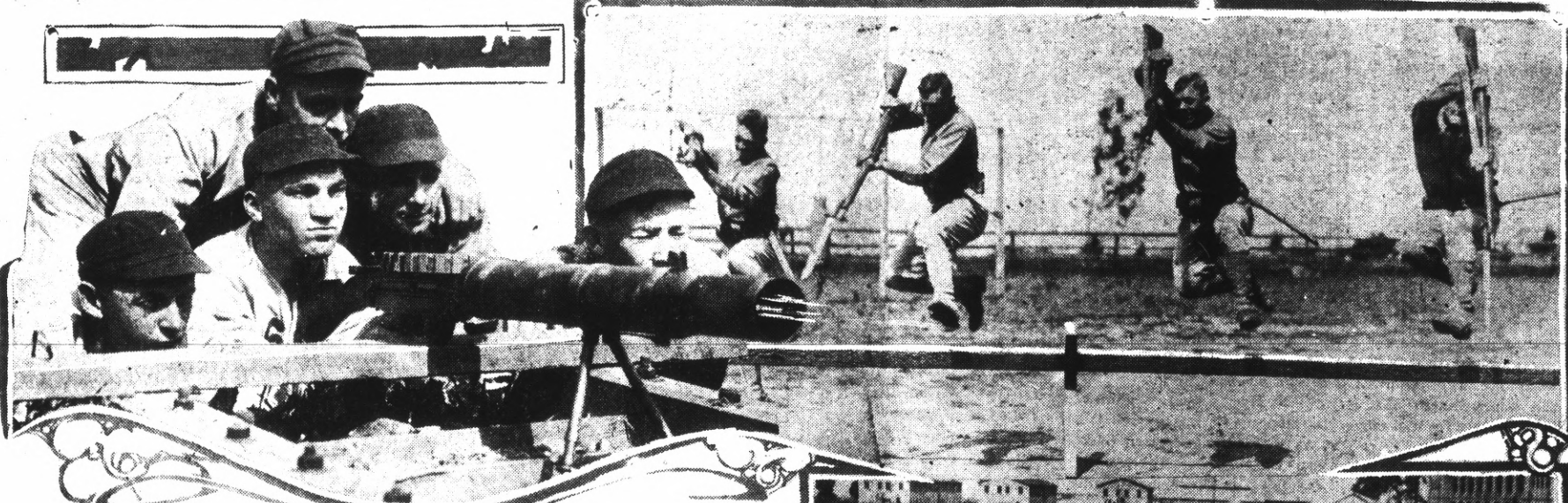
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts., Oakland

Buy Thrift Stamps

Illustrated Special Feature Page

HOW THE HUN-HUNTERS HIT THE HIGH SPOTS AT MARE ISLAND

Going over the "sticks" used to be a favorite occupation with some college athletes; now they're doing it in regular field equipment and carrying guns and bayonets. The pictures made by Sergeant Sanford Greenwald of the U. S. Marine Corps show some of the best little hurdlers at the Marine barracks in a charge, also Corporal Rod Murphy and a group of ball players operating a machine gun, also one of the morning exercises undertaken to improve the wind and strengthen the limbs. The Marines can easily boast of having gone in for every variety of sport—anything to fit themselves for fighting in France.



THE STUDY OF THE GREAT WAR

A TOPICAL OUTLINE, WITH EXTENSIVE QUOTATIONS AND READING REFERENCES

BY SAMUEL B. HARDING

Professor of European History in Indiana University

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Continued From Last Week)

II.—INDICATIONS THAT GERMANY AND AUSTRIA PLANNED AN AGGRESSIVE STRIKE BEFORE JUNE 28, 1914.

1.—Austria Proposed an Attack on Serbia in 1913.

(See War Cyclopaedia, under "Austria and Serbia, 1913.")

1.—Austria's Proposal to Italy (August 9, 1913)—the day before the Peace of Bucharest.

"Austria has communicated to us and to Germany her intention of taking action against Serbia, and defines such action as defensive, hoping to bring into operation the cause of the Triple Alliance. . . . (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in dispatch of August 9, 1913, revealed by ex-Prime Minister Giolitti in speech of December 5, 1914. See collected documents, p. 401.)

2.—Italy declined the proposal, as (apparently) did Germany also. The decline of the latter was probably due to the fact that German military preparations were not yet completed.—(See below, V. 1.)

"If Austria intervenes against Serbia, it is clear that a federation cannot be established. It is a step which she is taking on her own account, since there is no question of defense, inasmuch as no one is thinking of attacking her. It is necessary that a declaration to this effect should be made to Austria in the most formal manner, and we must hope for action on the part of Germany to disavow from this most serious adventure."—(Reply of Prime Minister Giolitti to above dispatch, ibid.)

II.—Secret Military Report of Strengthening the German Army (March 19, 1913)

This report came into the possession of the French Minister of War in some unexplained way soon after it was drawn up. It is published in French Yellow Book, No. 2; Collected Diplomatic Documents, pp. 130-133.

The following extracts occur in the part headed "Aims and Obligations of Our National Policy, of Our Army, and of the Special Organizations for Army Purposes."

1.—Minds of the people must be prepared.—(See Conquest and Kultur, secs. 15-16; War Cyclopaedia, under "Pan-Germanism," Pan-Germans Urge War in 1913, etc.)

"We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French. We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. . . . We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices, and strained political relations, an outbreak (of war) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1870. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction."—(Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 131.)

2.—"Stir up trouble in North Africa and in Russia."

"We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand, we must stir up trouble in the north of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen agents, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. . . . The first attempt which was made some years ago

opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated."—(Ibid., p. 132.)

3.—Small states to be coerced.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under "Neutralized State, Netherlands, German View, etc.")

"In the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their fortified places can rapidly be conquered or neutralized; this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark and Scandinavia. . . . In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank."—(Ibid., p. 132.)

4.—No guaranty to Belgium for security of her neutrality.—(See Conquest and Kultur, sec. 11; War Cyclopaedia, under "Belgium, Neutralization of.")

"Our aim must be to take the offensive from the first days. . . . If we could induce these states on our northwestern frontier to organize their system of fortifications in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank, we could abandon the proposed invasion. . . . If, on the contrary, their defensive organization was established against us, thus giving definite advantage to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstance offer Belgium a guaranty for the security of her neutrality."—(Ibid., p. 133.)

5.—Short-term ultimatum to be issued.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under "Serbia, Austrian Ultimatum.")

"The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient preparation for our action in international law."—(Ibid., p. 133.)

6.—Prizes of the war.—(See Conquest and Kultur, sec. 17.)

"We will . . . remembered that the provinces of the German Empire, the County of Burgundy (Franche Comte, acquired by Louis XIV) and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces (of Russia) are growing under the slav yoke. It is a national question that Germany's former possessions should be restored to her."—(Ibid., p. 133.)

III.—Changed Attitude of the Kaiser's Interview with King Albert of Belgium (November, 1913.)

1.—Circumstances of the interview: held in the presence of General von Moltke (chief of the German general staff) and reported to Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, "from an absolutely reliable source." Published in French Yellow Book, No. 142-3.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under "Albert I., William II, etc.")

2.—War with France regarded by the Kaiser as inevitable.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under "William II, Ambitions.")

"This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. (Those favoring peace included the bulk of the workmen, artisans, and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct, etc. But the classes which prefer peace to war are only a sort of make-weight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenseless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling."—(Ibid., p. 137-138.)

critical occasions in support of peace have still in the same state of mind the found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II has come to think that war with France is inevitable sooner or later. . . . "General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success, for, he said to the King (Albert), 'this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes.'—(Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 142.)

3.—Cambon's comment on the interview.

"As William II advances in years, family traditions, the reaction of the duties of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. . . . Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army [German army law of 1913, cited below; France met this by increasing her military service from two years to three years], the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realized that Germany cannot go much further."—(Ibid., p. 142.)

"One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his chief of general staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. . . .—(Ibid., p. 143.)

IV.—German Public Opinion as Reported by French Diplomat and Consular Agents (July 30, 1913.)

(In French Yellow Book, No. 5; Collected Diplomatic Documents, pp. 136-142.)

1.—The Moroccan settlement considered a diplomatic defeat.—(See Conquest and Kultur, sec. 16.)

"Here is a synthesis of all these opinions: The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future Empire is not safe without new Blomberg, it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911 the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma."—(Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 136.)

2.—Forces making for peace.

"There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganized and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armor plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit Great Britain. (Those favoring peace included the bulk of the workmen, artisans, and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct, etc. But the classes which prefer peace to war are only a sort of make-weight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenseless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling."—(Ibid., p. 137-138.)

3.—Forces making for war.—(See

War Cyclopaedia, under "Arbitration, German Attitude," "Disarmament, German Attitude," "German Military Autocracy, Disparagement of War," "Militarism or Disarmament," "Pan-Germans Urge War in 1913," "War, German View," etc.)

"There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidized for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations, a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed." It included the following:

(a) Those who regard war as inevitable and hence "the sooner the better."

(b) Those influenced by economic reasons—over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets, etc.)

(c) Those influenced by "Blombergism"—They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force."

(d) Those influenced by "a mystic hatred of revolutionary France," and others who acted from "a feeling of race."—(Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 139.)

4.—Social classes included in the war party.—(See Conquest and Kultur, sec. 16; War Cyclopaedia, under "Egypt," "German Army Act, 1913," "German Intrigue Against American Peace," "Kiel Canal," "Suez Canal," "South Africa," etc.)

1.—Laws of 1911, 1912 and especially 1913, increase the German army in time of peace from 515,000 to 856,000 men. Great increase of machine gun corps, aviators, etc. Enormous stocks of munitions prepared. Exceptional war tax levied of \$225,000,000. Special war fund (for expense of mobilization, etc.) increased from \$30,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

2.—Reconstruction of Kiel Canal (connecting Baltic and North Sea) hastened so as to be ready in early summer of 1914. Fortifications of Heligoland, etc., improved.

3.—Strategic railways constructed leading to Belgian, French and Russian frontiers.

"Germany had made ready, at heavy outlay, to take the offensive at a moment's notice, and to throw enormous forces across the territories of two unoffending and pacific neighbors (Belgium and Luxembourg) in her fixed resolve to break through the northern defenses of France, and thus to turn the formidable fortifications of the Vosges. She has prepared for the day by bringing fully-equipped and admirably constructed railways up to her neighbors' frontiers, and in some places across them. . . . An immense sum of money has been sunk in these railways, . . . and there is not the least prospect of an adequate return on them as commercial ventures. They are purely military and strategic preparations for war with France."—(See Fortnightly Review for February, 1910, and February, 1914, and New York Times Current History, II, 1000-1004.)

4.—Accumulation of war materials, etc. Exportation of chemicals used in making explosives greatly reduced in 1913-14, and importation of horses, foodstuffs, and fats (used in nitroglycerine) greatly increased. Great purchases of beds and hospital supplies in May, 1914; embargo on stocks of foreign pneumatic tires in Germany; hasty collection of accounts by German merchants; transfer of bank balances, etc., from beginning of July, etc.—(See Le Mensonge du 3 Aout, 1914, pp. 9-10.)

"The most important document is a circular dated June 9, 1914, in which the German General Headquarters orders all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession."

together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press. It is as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact."—(Ibid., p. 141.)

5.—Must war be considered inevitable?

"The opinion is fairly widely spread even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offense will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition."

"Must war then be considered as inevitable? It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the Entente Cordiale and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions, but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The British fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well known, however, that victory on sea would leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained."—(Ibid., p. 141-143.)

V.—Extraordinary Military Measures of Germany Taken Before June 28, 1914.

(See Conquest and Kultur, sec. 16; War Cyclopaedia, under "Egypt," "German Army Act, 1913," "German Intrigue Against American Peace," "Kiel Canal," "Suez Canal," "South Africa," etc.)

1.—Laws of 1911, 1912 and especially 1913, increase the German army in time of peace from 515,000 to 856,000 men. Great increase of machine gun corps, aviators, etc. Enormous stocks of munitions prepared. Exceptional war tax levied of \$225,000,000. Special war fund (for expense of mobilization, etc.) increased from \$30,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

2.—Reconstruction of Kiel Canal (connecting Baltic and North Sea) hastened so as to be ready in early summer of 1914. Fortifications of Heligoland, etc., improved.

3.—Strategic railways constructed leading to Belgian, French and Russian frontiers.

"Germany had made ready, at heavy outlay, to take the offensive at a moment's notice, and to throw enormous forces across the territories of two unoffending and pacific neighbors (Belgium and Luxembourg) in her fixed resolve to break through the northern defenses of France, and thus to turn the formidable fortifications of the Vosges. She has prepared for the day by bringing fully-equipped and admirably constructed railways up to her neighbors' frontiers, and in some places across them. . . . An immense sum of money has been sunk in these railways, . . . and there is not the least prospect of an adequate return on them as commercial ventures. They are purely military and strategic preparations for war with France."—(See Fortnightly Review for February, 1910, and February, 1914, and New York Times Current History, II, 1000-1004.)

4.—Accumulation of war materials, etc. Exportation of chemicals used in making explosives greatly reduced in 1913-14, and importation of horses, foodstuffs, and fats (used in nitroglycerine) greatly increased. Great purchases of beds and hospital supplies in May, 1914; embargo on stocks of foreign pneumatic tires in Germany; hasty collection of accounts by German merchants; transfer of bank balances, etc., from beginning of July, etc.—(See Le Mensonge du 3 Aout, 1914, pp. 9-10.)

"The most important document is a circular dated June 9, 1914, in which the German General Headquarters orders all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession."

tion."—(Associated Press despatch, dated Paris, February 5, 1918, summarizing documents published in the newspaper Le Petit Parisien.)

5.—Recall of reservists from South America, etc., in May and June, 1914.

6.—Exceptional grand maneuvers of 1914. Ordered in May, these massed 200,000 men in Cologne, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine for the month of August."—(Le Mensonge du 3 Aout, 1914, p. 9.)

7.—Preparations for stirring up revolt in the British Empire.

(a) In South Africa. Reply of the Kaiser (in 1913) to a communication from the future rebel leader, Colonel Maritz: "I will not only acknowledge the indebtedness of South Africa, but I will even guaranty it, provided the rebellion is started immediately."—(Speech of General Botha at Cape Town, July 25, 1913. See Rose, Development of the European Nations, 5th ed., II, p. 379.)

(b) In British India. On July 8, 1915, indictments were brought in the Federal Court at San Francisco against 38 persons, including German consuls, at which time the Federal District Attorney said: "For more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war certain Hindus in San Francisco and certain Germans were preparing openly for war with England. At the outbreak of the war Hindu leaders, members of the German consulate here, and attaches of the German Government, began to form plans to foment revolution in India for the purpose of freeing India and aiding Germans in their military operations." The leaders of these defendants pleaded guilty to the charges against them in December, 1917.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under "German Intrigue Against American Peace.")

"Consideration of all testimony leads to the conviction that the India plot not before the Federal Court here (in Chicago) is but a very small part of the whole conspiracy. . . . The defendants appear to have traveled far and wide in promotion of their alleged work. And always, testimony indicates, German consuls were aware of what was going on and ready to give things a push. Pro-Germanism all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Hawaii, Manila, China, Indo-China, Ham, Java and various parts of Africa has been brought into the case. No part, according to the testimony, seems to have been detached. All blended into the whole scheme, which is alleged to have had its inspiration and propulsion in Berlin."—(Christian Science Monitor, October 19, 1917.)

8.—Coaling arrangements made for German naval vessels (June 14, 1914). "A German cruiser, the Eber, was in dock at Cape Town a few days before the outbreak of war, and got away just in time. An intercepted letter addressed to the commander contained certain instructions from Berlin, which were dated June 14, 1914. These instructions revealed a complete system for coaling the German navy on the outbreak of war through secret service agents in Cape Town, New York, and Chicago."

"The commander of the Eber was given the names of shipping agents and bankers with whom he could deal confidently, the essence of the plan being that a collier would leave Table Bay (Cape Colony) ostensibly bound for England, but really to meet a German warship at an agreed rendezvous. Naturally, so far as Cape Town is concerned, the arrangements have been upset owing to the discovery and this perhaps explains why German cruisers have been more in evidence in North Atlantic waters than in the southern ocean."—(Cape Town correspondent of London Times, issue of October 6, 1914.)

(To Be Continued)

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

WAR WORK OF BOY SCOUTS

Forwarded furs for use in making soldiers' vests. The furs were collected about home.—Antita, Ia.

Collected old gold and silver trinkets. Asked for broken chains, discarded pins, silver-plated ware, articles that are of no further use. The material will be melted over and the gold and silver secured will be sold. The proceeds will be given to the aviation committee of the National Aid society for the purchase of comforts.—Greenfield, Mass.

Collecting and selling old automobile license plates, giving proceeds to Red Cross.—Lewiston and Auburn, Maine.

Checking up Red Crossless homes and putting the cross in them.—Kansas City, Mo.

Operating "trailers" during labor shortage on street railways.—Birmingham, Ala.

Making picture puzzles for wounded French soldiers and sets of dominoes for the blind. Nearly 300 picture puzzles and domino sets were forwarded to France through a relief organization.—Morristown, N. J.

Took the place of men in delivering special delivery letters and small packages. Worked during zero weather, day and night, were always prompt, cheerful and intelligent and materially assisted the government in the transmission of the mails by making it possible to use all available substitute carriers in other work.—Jersey City, N. J.



SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT. Scouts Are Taught to Cook—They Know How to Do It Right.

JOYS OF REAL SCOUT LIFE.

Rolling dough on a rock with a glass jar is not fiction nor fancy for scouts, but a reality. Bread-twist on a stick and a hunter's stew will soon be sending up appetizing odors in scout camps all over the country to annoy the appetite. Even should a bit of bark or a grain of sand get into the dough it will only help digest the food. This is clean dirt.

This summer the scouts in the cities expect to take a hike at least every Saturday. They will learn to cook, make the proper kind of fire for every purpose, swim, make a bed of boughs, track birds and "beasts," learn the trees and birds and flowers, and learn the message of the stars and the great out-of-doors which is God's first and best temple.

Only scouts know the charm of sleeping out among the "zephyrs" all night and getting up in the dew next morning to cook a breakfast before hiking home.

BOY SCOUT SAVES A LEG.

Remembering his "first aid" training as a boy scout James Purdy, thirteen years old, of Darby, Pa., perhaps saved a limb for Carl Wittick, twelve years old, when the latter, coasting at speed of 25 miles an hour, was struck by another sled, which fractured his leg above the ankle in two places.

When other boys saw the fragments of bone protruding from the injured lad's leg they ran away, but Purdy, making the boy comfortable, gently placed him on a sled and then drew him three-quarters of a mile to a doctor's office.

SCOUTS CLEAR UP OLD SIGNS.

The National Highways Protective society says that space along highways given for Liberty bond recruiting and War Savings stamp posters has been taken by other advertising illegal to display in such locations.

In several instances troops of scouts have been utilized in clean-up campaigns for their removal. The Highways society asks that scout officials co-operate in this campaign.

SCOUT TROOP IN SHIP PLANT.

A troop of scouts has been organized among the messengers at the office of the American International Shipbuilding corporation at Camden, N. J.

The company will not employ a boy unless he is a registered scout and wears his uniform while at work. Their efficiency and prompt response to all calls have won praise for the boy scout movement.

Audacity is stepfather of success.

HOW TO AID UNCLE SAM AND MYSELF

Details of War-Savings
Benefits to the Gov-
ernment and the
Individual

- Q. How can I help the Govern-
ment?
A. By lending it your money
through the purchase of War-
Savings Stamps.
- Q. What are War-Savings Stamps?
A. The printed promise of the
United States to pay the owner
\$5 on January 1, 1923.
- Q. How much do they cost?
A. \$1.15 in February, one cent more
each month thereafter. The dif-
ference between this cost price
and \$5 being interest at the rate
of 4 per cent, compounded four
times each year.
- Q. Where can I obtain them?
A. They are on sale at all Post-
offices, all banks and at many
stores.
- Q. It is difficult for me to spare
\$1.15 at one time can I obtain
stamps of lower denominations?
A. Yes. Start with Thrift Stamps
of 25 cents each. Sixteen of them
make a Thrift Card which may be
redeemed by the addition of 13
or 14 cents, according to the
month for a War-Savings Stamp.
- Q. What is a War-Savings Certi-
ficate?
A. It is the folder given you when
you get your first War-Savings
Stamp. It has spaces for 20
stamps and when filled should be
sent away and another started.
- Q. Suppose I need my money be-
fore January 1, 1923?
A. In case of emergency you can
cash it in at any time, at any
Postoffice, for your original in-
vestment plus three per cent in-
terest. But this should be done
only in case of need.
- Q. Why does the Government need
to borrow money?
A. Because billions of dollars are
needed to carry on the war and
much of this money must come
from the current savings of the
people. The Government wants
everyone to have a part in it.
- Q. Why should I invest out of cur-
rent savings?
A. Because the people waste too
much, spend too much and do not
save enough.
- Q. What difference does it make to
the Government whether I save
or not?
A. Because the war cannot be won
unless the people reduce their
spending, cut down their pur-
chasing and permit the Govern-
ment to obtain the use of the
factories and services of the
workmen.
- Q. Why does the Government want
the use of the factories, rail-
roads and services of workmen?
A. Because it needs ships, guns,
shells, airplanes, clothing and
food for the soldiers and cannot
get them fast enough on account
of the competition of the people
who are keeping the factories
busy.
- Q. How will this all help me?
A. You will save money for your
future needs, postpone your buy-
ing until prices are lower, earn in-
terest, learn to be thrifty and do your
duty to the flag you live under.

A Thrift Pocket makes your suit an
American uniform. Tuck away
change to buy War-Savings Stamps.

REMEMBER THE DAYS

SUNDAY... ONE MEAL
MONDAY... ALL MEALS
TUESDAY... ONE MEAL
WEDNESDAY... ALL MEALS
THURSDAY... ONE MEAL
FRIDAY... ONE MEAL
SATURDAY... ONE MEAL



Attractive Bathing
Suit and Cap



With Pleated Skirt
and Simple Waist

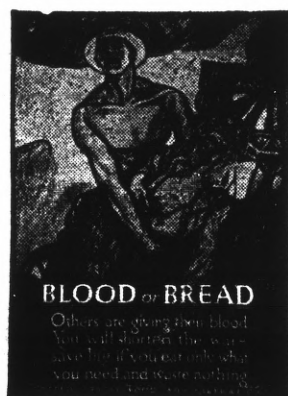
RICHMOND-SAN RAFAEL FERRY Summer Schedule Daily Except Sunday	
Leave Richmond	Leave San Quentin
7:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

Sundays and Principal Holidays	
Leave Richmond	Leave San Quentin
7:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
12:00 m.	12:45 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	8:45 p.m.

The Richmond Terminal

Oldest Newspaper in
Richmond

Let Us Print It for You
208 MACDONALD AVE.
RICHMOND



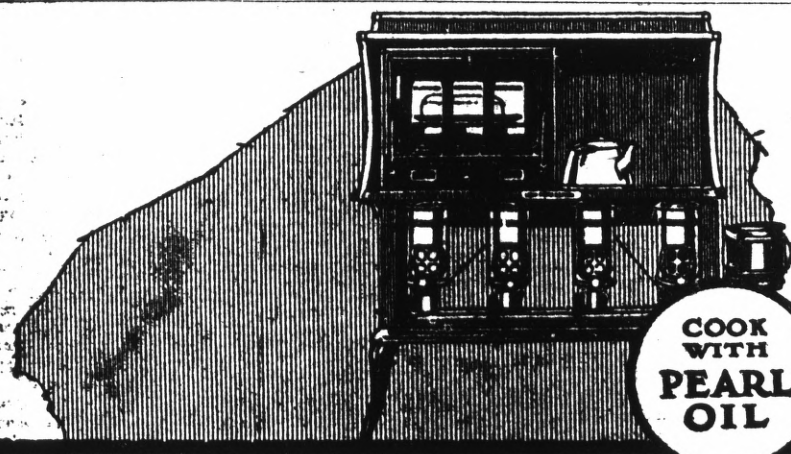
BLOOD - BREAD

Johnson, bootblack, 6th and Mac

Everything for Everybody

Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments
Light House Furnishings
Take a Look at Our Stock. We Can Please You

SCHRADER'S 302 McDonald
Richmond, Cal. Phone Richmond 215



It starts next Monday NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE WEEK

The Big Blue Discs which you will see displayed in the win-
dows of your dealer point the way to a cool, clean kitchen—
a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove in your home.

No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt. Economical. And
all the convenience of gas. Lights at the touch of a
match and heats in a jiffy.

More convenient than coal or wood.

Bake, broil, roast, toast. Perfect cooking because of the
steady, evenly-distributed heat.

Remember next week to call on your dealer and find out
about all cook-stove comfort and convenience.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

T. E. Bree, Special Agt., Standard Oil Co., Richmond, Cal.

These Stoves for Sale by
L. E. Schrader, 701 Macdonald Ave. A. C. Burdick, 421 Macdonald Ave.
Square Deal Hdw. Co., 333 Macdonald Ave. L. W. Schroeder Hdw. Co., 604 Macdonald
V. A. Finner, 126 Washington Ave. Richmond Furn. Co., 521 Macdonald Ave.

THE TERMINAL

ORO. W. EYAN Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

Legal City and County Papers.

Entered as second-class matter June 23,

1907, at Richmond, California, under the

Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: \$2.00

One year, in advance \$1.50

Six months, in advance \$1.00

Three months \$0.50

Advertising rates on application.

Legal notices must be paid for on or be-
fore delivery of affidavit of publication. No
return to this rate.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the

County of Contra Costa, State of Cal.

for the

T. Seymour Hall, plaintiff, vs.

Patrick Harrison, Manuel Garcia

Sosa, First Doe, Second Doe and

Third Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior

Court of the County of Contra Cos-

ta, State of California, and the Com-

plaint filed in the office of the Clerk

of said County of Contra Costa.

The People of the State of Califor-

nia send Greeting to Patrick Harri-

son, Manuel Garcia Sosa, First Doe,

Second Doe and Third Doe, Defend-

ants.

You are hereby directed to appear,

and answer the Complaint in the ac-

tion entitled as above brought

against you in the Superior Court of

the County of Contra Costa, State of

California, within ten days after the

service on you of this Summons—

if served within this county; or

within thirty days if served else-

where.

And you are hereby notified that

unless you appear and answer as

above required, the said Plaintiff

will take judgment against you for

any money or damages demanded in

the Complaint, as arising upon contract or

will apply to the Court for any other re-

lief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the

seal of the Superior Court of the

County of Contra Costa, State of

California, this 22nd day of January,

A. D. 1918.

J. H. WELLS,

Clerk.

(SEAL)

By S. WELLS, Deputy Clerk.

E. S. Page, Attorney for Plain-

tiff, Bacon Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

May 2-10t

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of First Town-

ship, County of Contra Costa, State of

California.

A. E. Blum, Plaintiff, vs. Walter Sut-

ton, Defendant.

The people of the State of California

send greeting to Walter Sutton, De-

fendant:

You are hereby directed to appear

before me at my office at Martinez, Cal-

ifornia, in said township, and answer

the complaint in an action entitled as

above, brought against you in the Jus-

tice's Court of First Township, County

of Contra Costa, State of California,

within five days after the ser-

vice on you of this summons—if it

is served within the city and county,

township or city in which this action is

brought; but within ten days if it is

served out of said township or city in the

County in which the action is brought;

and within twenty days if served else-

where.

And you are hereby notified that un-

less you appear and answer as above

required, the said plaintiff will take judg-

ment for any money or damages de-

manded in the complaint, at writing

upon contract, or will apply to the Court

for the relief demanded in the com-

plaint.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of

April, 1918.

R. L. BOYER,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

J. E. Rodgers and A. F. Bray, Attys

for Plaintiff, Martinez, Cal.

(First Pub. May 23; Last Aug 2)

ORDER OF HEARING AND TO

SHOW CAUSE

In the Superior Court of the State

of California in and for the County

of Contra Costa.

In the matter of the change of

names of Adolph Robert Kreutz,

Defendant.

Department No. 2. No. 8009.

Adolph Robert Kreutz, the

above named petitioner, having filed

in this Court his verified petition

for change of name from that of

Adolph Robert Kreutz to that of

Ed Robert Krantz, and said petition

having been presented to this Court,

and it appearing therefrom that

good cause exists for the filing of